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CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY. — VI.

[Edited by D. G. Brinton, M.D., LL.D.]

Proto-Historic Ethnology of Asia Minor.

A BEAUTIFUL book, just published in London, Perrot and Chipiez's "History of Art in Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, and Lycia," sums up in an attractive manner the authors' opinions about the ethnology of Asia Minor at the dawn of history. They recognize that the evidence all points to the western origin of the Aryan peoples then dwelling there. The Phrygians, Mysians, Bithynians, Lydians, Carians, Lycians, and Armenians, all spoke languages and dialects belonging to the Aryan stock, and all can be traced back to their ancient seats in Thrace. Of these, the Lycians, whose tongue presents marked analogies to Zend and Sanscrit, were probably the first to cross the Hellespont.

This great Hellenic migration doubtless occupied centuries. It was approximately coincident with two famous events in the history of the country — the fall of the powerful Hittite kingdom, and the Trojan war; in other words, it occurred about twelve hundred years before the Christian era. The Hittites fell beneath the attacks of these Greek invaders and the forces of Ramses III. of the nineteenth dynasty. A number of them took refuge in Cyprus, as it is just at this time that the Hittite influence on Cypriote art becomes visible. Though Perrot and Chipiez do not call attention to this latter fact, it is attested by recent excavations (reported in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Sept., 1891).

A materially different sketch of the subject is that laid before the Anthropological Society of Vienna in January last by Professor W. Tomaschek. He grants that the Phrygians, Armenians, Mæonians, Skaians, and Cabali were of Aryan blood and European origin; but he denies both of these traits for the Carians, Lykaonians, Pisidians, and Lycians. All these and many smaller tribes he would group into a widespread, isolated linguistic stock, along with the Leleges of the Grecian peninsula. Its easternmost branch

were the Tiburani, who lived on the western slope of the Cilician Amanus, and whom he identifies with the Tabala of the Assyrian inscriptions and the Tubal of the Book of Genesis. The Alarodi of Lake Van were another member.

Physically, this stock was short and brachycephalic, and succumbed easily to Aryan and Semitic inroads. Fragments of its language can still be collected from the current dialects of Asia Minor, especially in Cappadocia; for instance, six, *lingir*; seven *tütli*; eight, *mütli*; nine, *danjar* or *tsankar*; woman, *lada*; child, *öne*; daughter, *zzemaza*; son, *tedäeme*; etc. These words show no affinity with any other tongue. The frequent locative terminations *assus*, *essus*, and *anda*, occurring throughout Greece and Asia Minor, belong to this ancient speech, and serve to define its limits.

The culture of its members was by no means savage, as the Cyclopean walls of Hellas were Lelegian structures, and the names and worship of Apollo, Artemis, and other Grecian deities were derived from the same source. So, at least, is Professor Tomaschek's opinion, whose article is printed in the last issue of the "Mittheilungen" of the society referred to.

Ethnography of India.

Dr. Emil Schmidt is docent of anthropology in Leipzig and author of an excellent text-book, "Anthropologische Methoden." In recent numbers of the *Globus* he has given briefly the results of some of his studies on the physical characteristics of the natives of India. The article is illustrated from his own photographs and presents some highly interesting types.

Dr. Schmidt does not quite agree with the observations of Mr. Risley, to which I have alluded in *Science*, April 8. His own classification of the native types is as follows: —

1. Narrow nosed, fair skinned.
2. Broad nosed, fair skinned.
3. Narrow nosed, dark skinned.
4. Broad nosed, dark skinned.

No. 2 he acknowledges is merely a mixed type, resulting from intermarriage of the white Aryan with the Dravidian stock. The real contention comes on No. 3, the narrow nosed, dark skinned type. An example of these are the Klings, day-laborers, constantly seen in the commercial cities of the Straits and the neighboring islands. They are considered of Telugu or Tamil origin, but have fine and regular features, symmetrical bodies and superior beauty; yet their color withal is often that of the darkest shades of the scale. They have been considered of mixed descent, but against this theory their hue and the fixity of the type seem to militate.

In conclusion, Dr. Schmidt expresses himself as opposed to designating the two ground-forms of Indian ethnic types by the terms "Aryan" and "Dravidian;" because these are rather linguistic than ethnographic designations. Better, he thinks, refer to them as light and dark, platyrrhine and leptorrhine types.

The Identity of Primitive Art-Motives.

It would be well worth while for those who seek to establish ethnic affiliations or prehistoric connections between nations, on the basis of the identity of their art and decorative designs, to peruse carefully the little work of Professor Alois Raimund Hein of Vienna, "Mäander, Kreuze, Hakenkreuze, und Urmotivische Wirbelornamente in Amerika" (Wien, Alfred Holder). It is the result of nearly a score of years' study of stylistic ornament and the development of design.

In this essay the author has confined himself to art-motives found among the native tribes of America, numerous exam-

eles of which he analyzes with a master hand. He reaches the conclusion, which I am convinced can never be over-own, that the original and primitive expressions of the artistic sentiment reveal themselves everywhere in a series of motives which display a surprising and almost complete similarity. This practical identity continues high up in the evolution of art-forms. It is not to be attributed to any historic connection between nations, nor to any prehistoric relations or instruction, but solely to the unity of mind and its expressions through all humanity. "Thousands of ethnographic, religious, symbolic and artistic parallels, with which ethnography and archæology are making us familiar, are easily explained by the organic faculties of the mind of man. This is true for all zones and for all lands of the earth where man has slowly developed from simple to complex artistic conditions." Were these maxims fully understood, we should have fewer attempts to trace Greek and Assyrian back to Egyptian, or Central American back to Asiatic art, than has of late been the case.

Native Fairs in Alaska.

The early conveyance of articles of Asiatic manufacture far into America is matter of surprise for no one who is acquainted with the commercial and migratory habits of the natives of the Northwest Coast. As slaves are part of their stock in trade, Asian blood and features were introduced without a general or even partial migration of Siberic tribes across Behring Straits, for which, *du reste*, there is no evidence at all.

The times and places of these fairs were recently stated by Mr. I. Horner from information supplied by Lieut. Miles C. Gorgas, U.S.N., in an address to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, as follows: Beginning at the south, a fair is held in June at Port Clarence, just south of the narrowest part of the Straits. It is numerously attended by the Chukchis of Siberia, the natives of St. Lawrence Island, south of the Straits, and by others from Cape Prince of Wales on the American mainland. The second fair is held at Wotham Inlet on the north shore of Kotzebue Sound. It lasts through July and August, and is attended by about 1,500 people, some Siberians, but mostly natives, especially from Point Hope, these being the principal traders of the coast. A third fair is at Point Lay, and a fourth at Camden Bay, not far from the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

The trading boats make a regular round of these fairs, carrying articles in demand from one to the other; so that some from the far interior of Asia will in a few years be transported along the shores of the Arctic Sea, and southerly indefinitely into the centre of the continent. This has doubtless been going on for centuries, and would explain the presence even of Japanese and Chinese articles in ancient burial places — if such were ever found.

NOTES ON LOCAL JASSIDÆ.

An interesting feature in the study of entomology is the fact that there are still a great many untrodden paths and plenty of work for the discovery of new species. In the Hemiptera there are still many forms unknown to science. In my collection of two or three seasons Professor Edward P. Van Duzee has found several new species; but only those belonging to the *Jassidæ* will be noticed here.

In his admirable paper on the genus *Phlepsius*, recently published by the American Entomological Society of Phila-

delphia, he enumerates several new species, and groups others under that genus, which to many have been known under other names; for instance, what we have known as *Bythoscopus strobi* Fitch is now to be known as *Phlepsius strobi* Fitch. This decision was rendered by Professor Van Duzee in 1890, and published in *Psyche*.

Our old and well-known species *Jassus irroratus* Say is now to be known as *Phlepsius irroratus* Say; it was at one time known as *Allygus irroratus* Uhler; and Burmeister, Walker, and Uhler knew it as *Jassus testudinarius* Burm.

The genus *Phlepsius* as now arranged by Professor Van Duzee is a step in the right direction, and his "synoptical table" of the species will be a great help to Hemipterists in studying this order of insects; it bespeaks a future for it and a basis for study equal to that projected by our able fellow-townsmen, Professor Ezra T. Cresson, in the Hymenoptera.

The species in the *Jassidæ* taken by me in the locality of New York City number eighteen or more, some of which have as yet not been determined.

Phlepsius strobi is, according to our record, quite a rare species. Professor Van Duzee records but five specimens. Mr. Uhler's lot only contained one male from Fitch, and two specimens from Texas, one specimen from D. S. Kellcott, Ohio, and one female from myself. We notice by this the wide distribution of the species, yet but five specimens are recorded in Professor Van Duzee's paper.

It would be interesting and valuable to hear from the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, as well as from Professor Riley for the Government, in regard to this insect; also from Professor Osborn, who would know it, but, if he had had it in his collection, he would probably have sent it to Professor Van Duzee, to assist him in making up the valuable revision of this genus.

Phlepsius fuscipennis Van Duzee is a new species found by Professor Uhler and myself, and described from one pair sent him by Professor Uhler and fourteen males and two females sent by myself. Here, again, we have sufficient distribution to warrant the recording of more specimens; and we would like to hear from any source as to their habitat in other States; and this could be soon found out, were those species not known to collectors, and now in their collections, sent to Professor Van Duzee, for identification. With us they seem to be fairly abundant, and are exceedingly interesting, both on account of their rarity and markings.

Professor Van Duzee states, "that the dark colored species may be distinguished by their broad form, short impressed vertex, and strongly wrinkled pronotum; the brown elytra of the males, spotted with white; some of the males exhibit the pale arcs on the front, and the ocelli may be black."

Phlepsius fulvidorsum Fitch has been taken by myself, but in limited numbers. It seems to have quite a wide distribution; but as yet Professor Van Duzee records as known to him but ten (10) specimens, and these from New York, Iowa, Maryland, and Texas. This must be a difficult species to determine, for, as good an Hemipterist as Professor Van Duzee is, he finds great difficulty in distinguishing between two predominant forms, which can only be well done by the study of a large series of specimens from an extended area; and if all who are interested in this order would send specimens to him and assist him, he would no doubt soon solve the problem and explain it to us so we could also know wherein the difficulty lay.

Another new species, described by Professor Van Duzee